vide a quantum jumps in computational power and capabilities with existing hardware for Indian utilities and for promoting a Sophisticated level of software exports; if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONIC AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): As per the policy on the Computer Software Export, Software Development and Training announced in December, 1986, foreign collaboration and/or foreign investment in software development activity for exports and/or domestic markets will be permitted as per provisions of FERA. Software development for domestic market will be permitted to wholly owned Indian companies and companies having foreign equity upto 40 per cent. Companies with foreign equity exceeding 40 per cent will be permitted only for 100 per cent export projects.

Under the frame work of the above policy, about sixteen foreign collaborations have been approved by the Government of India in the area of Computer Software.

Exploring possibilities for Manuacture by commercial plants

1655. SHRI KAPIL VERMA:
SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:
SHRIMATI SATYA BAHIN:
SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state whether an expert group has been set up by the Planning Commission to explore the possibilities of undertaking manufacture of commercial planes within the country; if so, what are its findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): Yes, Sir. A group has been set up by the Planning Commission to study the prospects of manufacture of civilian aircrafts and components in the country.

The group has not completed its work.

STD faclities in Nagaland

1656. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a major part of Nagaland including the Mon and Tuensung districts do not have any STD facilities;

(b) whether the norms for introducing STD Electronic Exchanges and improving the telephone facilities through microwave system are not being applied with the same vigour in Nagaland as in other States; if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) by when the border districts of Nagaland are likely to be provided with STD facilities and the Electronic exchanges would be set up in different towns of that States; and

(d) the details of the schemes formulated if any, till date, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Uniform norms are being applied throughout the country including Nagaland.

(c) and (d) One district in Nagaland is now provided with STD facility. The remaining six district headquarters are likely to be provided with STD facility by March, 1990.

At five stations in Nagaland Electronic Exchange, have been commissioned. Electronic exchange facility is planned to be extended to six other stations by 1990-91. 8 Digital radio links are also planned to be commissioned during 1990-91.

Government Hospitals

1657. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Government Hospitals in the country and beds provid-

ed in each of such Hospitals as on the 31st March, 1989;

(b) whether the number of beds provided in each of such Hospitals are catering to the needs of public visiting these Hospitals satisfactorily; and

(c) what action Government propose to take in respect of setting up of new Hospitals in Delhi/New Delhi to ease the pressure on existing Hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) As per the information available with Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CGHS) the total number of Central Government Hospitals in the country as on 1-1-1987 were 249 and corresponding beds strength were 32,046.

(b) Due to rapid increase of population, the beds provided in these Hospitals could not be considered sufficient. However, the effort of the Government has been to introduce a series of measures to optimise the utilisation of installed facilities in the existing Hospitals.

(c) Delhi Administration has initiated action for establishing eight new hospitals in the peripherals areas with a view to ease the pressure on existing Hospitals in Delhi, details of those Hospitals is given below in the statement.

Statement

S.No.	Name of the Hospital with location	Bed strength
1.	Rao Tula Ram Hospital Jaffarpur	100
2.	Hospital at Khichripur	100
3.	Hospital at Jahangirpuri	100
4.	Hospital at Bhoodkhurd	100
5.	Hospital at Maidan Garhi	100
6.	Hospital at Raghubir Nagar	100
7.	Hospital at Rohini Complex	500
8.	Hospital at Siraspur	100

Expenditure on Medical Education in the Country

1658. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the average expenditure incurred by Government on each medical student in the Country upto the graduation and post graduation level *vis-a-vis* the amount of expenditure incurred by parents of each student for receiving medical education at the respective levels, according to corrent rate;

(b) how the expenditures compare with those in our neighbouring countries in Asia as well as with those of developed countries *viz* the U. K. and the U. S. A.; and

(c) how many institutions, imparting medical education, were located in the rural India prior to the Commencement of the Seventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) The average recurring cost of training an MBBS doctor in a Government Medical College was Rs. 77,498 and the average recurring cost of training a post graduate doctor was Rs. 25,261/- excluding capital cost of setting of the medical college and Hospitals, as per the study conducted by the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare during the period 1978—1983. No study has been conducted in the recent past.

(b) No information is available regarding the expenditure incurred on medical education in various countries.

(c) As far as information is available, two medical colleges were functioning in Ambajogai and Sevagram (Wardha)—